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Annual review of the financial situation, 2009*

Report of the Administrator

Summary

Total income (contributions, interest and other income) in 2009 was $5.79 billion; $6.03 billion in 2008, a 4 per cent reduction. Total contributions decreased by 3 per cent, from $5.50 billion in 2008 to $5.34 billion in 2009. In contrast to the decrease in total contributions, overall UNDP expenditures increased from $5.39 billion in 2008 to $5.53 billion in 2009, a 3 per cent increase.

Contributions to regular (core) resources decreased in 2009 by 8 per cent to $1.01 billion from a level of $1.10 billion achieved in 2008. While UNDP met the 2008 annual target for core resources as set out in the strategic plan, it fell short of the 2009 target of $1.25 billion by 19 per cent. Current projections for 2010 suggest a further decrease in core resources, and thus a widening gap between actual contributions and the projections contained in the strategic plan endorsed by the Executive Board in its decision 2007/32. UNDP expenditures related to regular resources increased by 11 per cent, from $1.05 billion in 2008 to $1.17 billion in 2009. Consequently, this has resulted in a reduction of unexpended regular resources close to the minimum threshold of liquidity requested by the Executive Board.

* The compilation of data required to provide the Executive Board with the most current information has delayed submission of the present report.

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Other (non-core) resources contributions decreased by 1 per cent to $4.13 billion in 2009 from $4.16 billion in 2008; a figure which exceeded the estimate in the strategic plan. Among other resources contributions, bilateral donors' contributions and other non-bilateral/multilateral partners' contributions increased, whereas local resources provided by programme countries decreased. Other resources expenditure amounted to $4.18 billion in 2009, a similar level to 2008. Other resources represent an important complement to the regular, or un-earmarked, resource base of UNDP. The ability of UNDP to fulfil its multilateral mandate and to deliver effective capacity-building support for development is contingent upon sufficient core funding, which, with the help of earmarked funding, enables UNDP to pursue flexible, integrated management and programming, focused on long-term effectiveness and sustainable development results.

UNDP remains committed to its United Nations system-wide roles. The value of fund flows for multi-donor trust funds, joint programmes and support to other United Nations organizations totalled $1.78 billion in 2009, compared to $1.50 billion in 2008. This figure includes $1.25 billion for multi-donor trust funds and joint programmes for which UNDP serves as administrative agent, and $0.53 billion for management and operational services provided by UNDP.

Elements of a decision

The Executive Board may wish: (a) to take note of documents DP/2010/35 and DP/2010/35/Add.1; (b) note the continuing decrease in regular resources, which are necessary for UNDP to fulfil its mandate, to preserve its multilateral, impartial and universal character, and to provide adequate and secure regular funding base to support strategic and flexible management approaches focused on long-term effectiveness and sustainable development results; (c) to urge all member States to support UNDP in reaching resource targets set out in the strategic plan and to commit, as early as possible, contributions to UNDP regular resources for 2010 and onwards, if possible through multi-year pledges; and (d) to recall the importance of funding predictability, since the timeliness of payments of contributions is essential to avoid liquidity constraints in regular resources.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report provides an overview of the financial position of UNDP at the end of 2009 and the comparative figures for the year 2008. The analysis of UNDP activities at the aggregate level is followed by analyses of regular or core resources, "other" or non-core resources, including the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme, and the funds established by the General Assembly — the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and other activities. Annex I reflects an overview of the aggregate figures and Annex II contains the definitions of the terms used in this document. Table 1 of the addendum to the present report (DP/2010/35/Add.1) continues with a summary of all activities undertaken by UNDP. The compilation of data required to provide the Executive Board with the most current information has delayed submission of the present report. The percentages in the body of the report reference data in the annexes.

II. UNDP overall

2. The present chapter provides a financial picture of UNDP operational activities in 2009 at the aggregate level. The year 2009 saw a drop in total income while the upward trend in expenditure continued. UNDP was funded by 18 per cent core resources and 78 per cent non-core resources. Of total resources, 4 per cent pertained to UNIFEM and UNCDF.

3. Total income is defined as the sum of contributions, interest income and other income. In 2009, total income dropped to $5.79 billion, which represents a decrease of 4 per cent compared to the 2008 income of $6.03 billion. Total contributions decreased by 3 per cent from $5.50 billion to $5.34 billion; interest income dropped to $0.10 billion ($0.18 billion in 2008) and other income to $0.35 billion ($0.36 billion in 2008).

4. Contributions to core resources decreased by 8 per cent in 2009 to a level of $1.01 billion, compared to $1.10 billion achieved in 2008. The integrated financial resources framework of the strategic plan, approved by the Executive Board in its decision 2007/32, projects contributions to UNDP to range from $5 billion in 2008 to $5.3 billion in 2011, with core resources increasing annually from $1.1 billion in 2008 to $1.55 billion in 2011. In 2008, the annual target of the strategic plan for core resources was met ($1.10 billion). In 2009, core resources fell short of the 2009 target of $1.25 billion by 19 per cent. In accordance with current projections, and subject to exchange rate fluctuations, core resources in 2010 are projected to further decrease to $0.97 billion and remain approximately 30 per cent below the 2010 strategic plan target of $1.40 billion.

5. Non-core contributions reached a total of $4.13 billion in 2009, just below the level of $4.16 billion reached in 2008. Bilateral contributions amounted to $1.56 billion in 2009, which represents an increase of 8 per cent compared to 2008 and exceeds the annual average of $1.25 billion estimated in the strategic plan. Non-core resources entrusted to UNDP by non-bilateral partners and multilateral funds reached $1.55 billion, which represents an increase of 15 per cent over 2008 and exceeds the annual average of $1.37 billion estimated in the strategic plan. Local resources, channelled through UNDP by programme country Governments

and other local partners in support of their own national development, amounted \$0.72 billion, a decrease of 25 per cent compared to 2008; a sharper reduction th projected in the strategic plan.

6. Other resources are earmarked to specific themes, programmes and activiti and represent an important complement to the unearmarked regular resource base UNDP. Contrary to the aim of the strategic plan to rebalance regular and oth resources, the ratio of regular to other contributions remains at approximately 1 The ability of UNDP to fulfil its mandate and to preserve its multilateral, impart and universal character depends upon an adequate and secure regular funding ba to support strategic and flexible management approaches focused on long-te effectiveness and sustainable development results. UNDP accords highest priority securing a stable and predictable base of regular resources and rebalancing the ra of regular to other resources. The integrated resources framework of the strateg plan, as approved by the Board in its decision 2007/32, requires further support member States if the prescribed targets are to be achieved in future years.

7. In contrast to the decrease in total contributions, total expenditure increased 2009. Total expenditure is composed of programme and non-programm expenditure, including the biennial support budget. Overall expenditure increas by nearly 3 per cent to \$5.53 billion in 2009, from \$5.39 billion in 2008.

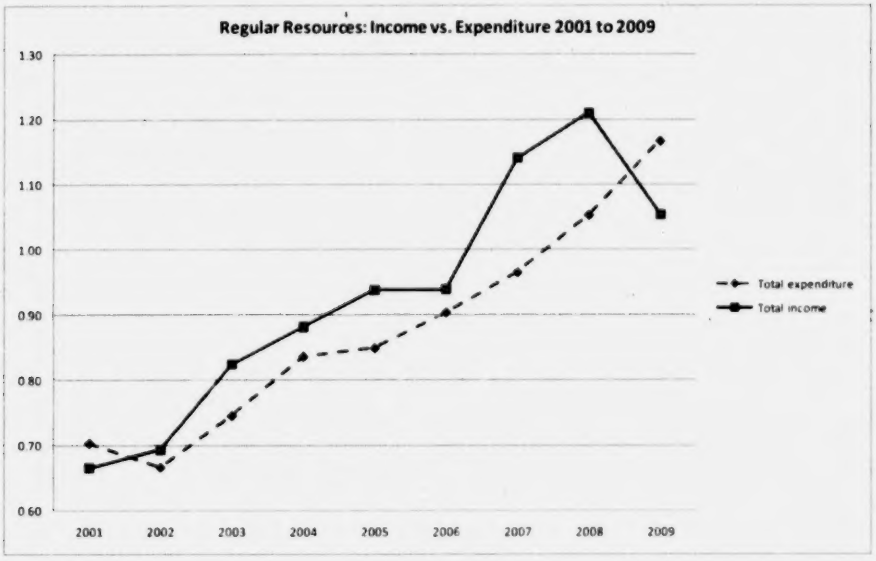
8. Total programme expenditure, which includes programme support to u resident coordinator system, development support services and the econom programme, amounted to \$4.53 billion, a 0.2 per cent increase over the 20 expenditure of \$4.52 billion. The balance of expenditures (non-programm including the biennial support budget) in 2009 amounted to \$1 billion (\$0.87 billi in 2008). Programme expenditure was funded according to the following source \$0.64 billion (14 per cent) was financed from regular resources of UND \$3.73 billion (82 per cent) from other resources; \$0.04 billion (1 per cent) fr UNCDF and \$0.12 billion (3 per cent) from UNIFEM.

9. The overall balance of unexpended resources at the end of 2009 w \$5.19 billion, compared to \$5.05 billion in 2008: \$4.55 billion under oth resources, \$0.05 billion under UNCDF and \$0.23 billion under UNIFEM. T relatively small increase is largely attributable to interest and other income. A to of \$1.93 billion, or 36 per cent of 2009 contributions, were received in the l quarter of 2009, and thus can only be programmed for future years' delivery. contrast, owing to the increased rate of core expenditure in 2009 (shown in figure the balance of unexpended regular resources dropped from \$499 million in 2008 \$354 million in 2009. At this point in time, the majority of unexpended resourc have been programmed and will result in future years' delivery.

10. The decrease in regular resources in 2009 (shown in figure I below), wh combined with the trend of increased expenditure, has led to a drop in the regul resources liquidity level of the organization. At the end of 2009, the UNDP year-e liquidity position represented approximately three and a half months of worki capital. This is close to the minimum threshold of liquidity requested by t Executive Board, equivalent of three to six months of regular resources expenditu UNDP did not draw from its operational reserve in 2009. The impact on t organization of this drop in liquidity in regular resources is compounded by the la of fungibility of other resources. It is important that Member States adhere to th

contribution commitments on a timely basis in order for UNDP to achieve effective programme planning and results.

Figure 1
Regular resources income, comparison to expenditures 2001-2009
(in billions of dollars)



11. UNDP remains committed to United Nations reform initiatives, and the optimization of its country-level coordination role in the support of national development efforts. UNDP encourages donors to maintain this commitment, reflected in the significant resources that UNDP administers on behalf of the United Nations system: the cumulative multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) portfolio, as of 31 December 2009, totalled almost $4.23 billion. In 2009, income increased to $1.78 billion compared to $1.50 billion in 2008. The $1.78 billion figure includes $1.25 billion for multi-donor trust funds and joint programmes, for which UNDP serves as administrative agent, and $0.53 billion for management and operational services provided by UNDP. In addition, in 2009, UNDP delivered $45 million, compared to $41 million in 2008, for its programme support to the resident coordinator system.

III. Regular resources

12. For regular resources, total income inclusive of interest income and other income decreased by 13 per cent compared to 2008, from $1.21 billion to $1.05 billion. Total 2009 expenditure increased by 11 per cent, from $1.05 billion to $1.17 billion. As a result, the available balance, exclusive of operational reserves, decreased to $354 million in 2009, from $499 million in 2008.

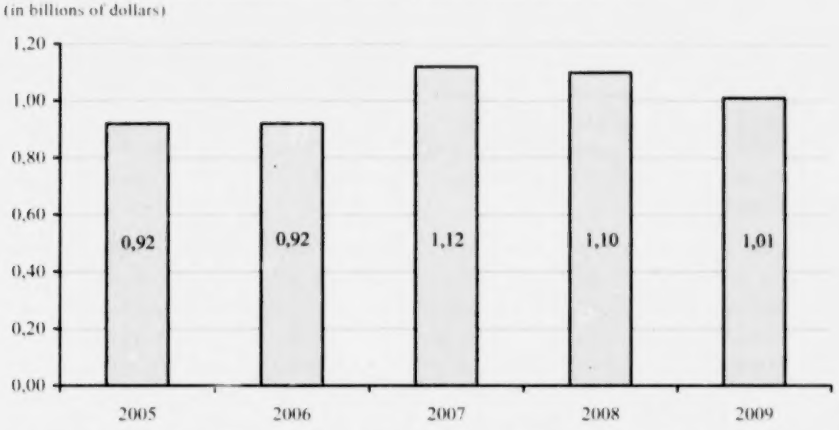
A. Income

13. Compared to 2008, total regular resources income inclusive of interest income and other income decreased by 13 per cent, from $1.21 billion to $1.05 billion.

Contributions

14. Figure 2 shows regular resources contributions, which decreased by 8 per cent from $1.10 billion in 2008 to $1.01 billion in 2009.

Figure 2
Regular resources contributions: five-year trend, 2005-2009



15. As shown in table 1 below, contributions from the top 10 donors to regular resources decreased by 4 per cent in dollar terms, to $828 million from $859 million in 2008. Several bilateral donors (OECD/DAC countries) reduced their contributions significantly in local currency in 2009. Most bilateral donors maintained their contributions, and some increased their contributions, including Australia, Belgium, Finland, Luxembourg, Spain, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. A total of 53 member States contributed towards core resources in 2009. This includes India at $5 million, the People's Republic of China at $4 million, the Republic of Korea at $3 million and Saudi Arabia at $2 million.

Table 1
Regular resources contributions of top 10 donors, 2008-2009

	Contributions in local currency			*Contributions in millions of dollars*		
Donor	*2008*	*2009*	*Per cent change*	*2008*	*2009*	*% change*
Norway	770	770	—	138	123	-11
Netherlands	90	90	—	117	122	5
United States of America				97	103	6
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	55	58	5	96	93	-3
Sweden	720	720	—	110	91	-17

Donor	Contributions in local currency			Contributions in millions of dollars		
	2008	2009	Per cent change	2008	2009	% change
Japan*				73	74	1
Spain	42	45	7	54	65	20
Denmark	350	320	-9	73	55	-25
Switzerland	54	54	—	46	54	18
Canada	57	50	-12	55	48	-14
Total of top 10 donors	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**859**	**828**	**-4**
Others	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**238**	**186**	**-22**
Total resources				**1 097**	**1 014**	**-8**

Source: Table 7, DP/2010/35/Add.1.

* Japan's contributions are pledged and received in US$.

Interest income

16. Interest income on regular resources was $10 million in 2009, compared to $25 million in 2008. As in 2008, UNDP successfully avoided any loss of principal in its investments as a result of the ongoing volatile financial market conditions. The conservative investment portfolio, combined with a lower interest rate environment, resulted in a reduction in interest income yield to 2.22 per cent in 2009, compared to 3.66 per cent in 2008. The current lower yields are expected to continue through 2010.

Other income

17. Other income, which mainly includes miscellaneous income and exchange gains, was $38 million in 2009, a significant decrease from $97 million in 2008. The decrease was due to unfavourable exchange rates in 2009.

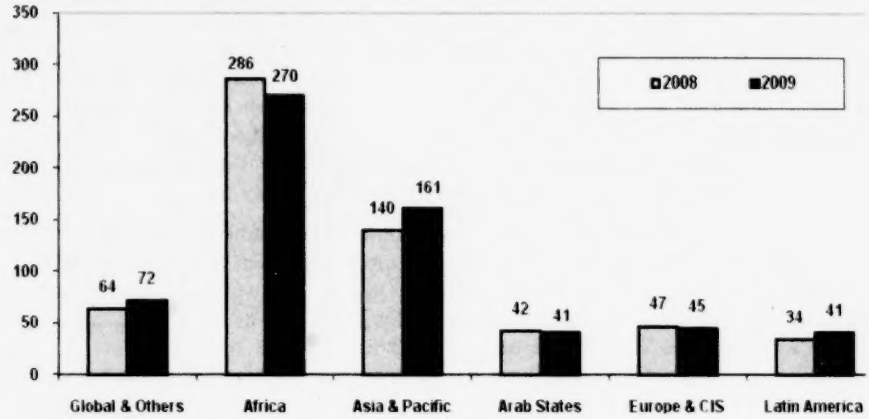
B. Expenditure

18. Expenditure is composed of programme and non-programme expenditure, including the biennial support budget (which forms the majority of the latter). Total 2009 regular resources expenditure increased by 11 per cent, from $1.05 billion to $1.17 billion.

Programme expenditure

19. Programme expenditure from regular resources, including programme support to the resident coordinator system, development support services, and the UNDP economist programme, increased by 3 per cent, from $617 million in 2008 to $635 million in 2009. Programme expenditure by region, excluding the Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People, is shown in figure 3. Programme expenditure excluding programme support and other costs, for the Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People was $5 million in 2009, compared to $4 million in 2008.

Figure 3
Regular resources programme expenditure by region, 2008-2009
(in millions of dollars)



Biennial support budget

20. The net biennial support budget expenditure increased by approximately 13 per cent in 2009, from $346 million to $392 million. This increase is attributable to a number of factors, such as the continued implementation of new activities endorsed in the 2008/2009 biennial support budget and started in 2009, including additional resources for oversight and assurance, United Nations coordination and further strengthening of country office capacities to deliver development results.

21. By category, 74 per cent of the expenditure in 2009 was spent on the biennial support budget functions, 19 per cent on the UNDP-specific function of country office support to activities of the United Nations, 1 per cent on the United Nations Development Operations Coordination Office, 5 per cent on the United Nations Volunteers, and 1 per cent on the UNCDF. In total, 60 per cent of expenditure relates to country offices, with the remaining 40 per cent attributed to headquarters locations, including the UNV programme.

22. Government contributions towards local office costs (GLOC) represent an important source of income to UNDP by helping to defray biennial support budget costs for UNDP country offices. These contributions can be made as cash and/or as an in-kind donation. They also represent an acknowledgement by host Governments of the value they place on the UNDP country office presence.

23. The value placed on 2009 GLOC in-kind contributions remained at approximately the same level in 2009 ($10.6 million) as in 2008 ($10.4 million). However GLOC cash contributions for 2009 decreased by approximately $1.5 million (6 per cent) over 2008 levels to $24.8 million ($26.3 million in 2008). Table 11 of DP/2010/35/Add.1 reflects 2009 GLOC cash shortfalls totalling $20.5 million ($21.0 million in 2008), which reduce the ability of UNDP to adequately fund the operational capacities of its country office network. Accordingly, UNDP strongly urges host Governments to increase their 2010 GLOC cash contributions in line with established targets.

Other expenditures

24. In comparison with 2008, other expenditures under regular resources increased by $50 million in 2009, to $140 million. Of that amount, $40 million was due to the revaluation of currencies and exchange rate fluctuations; $9.7 million was due to a provision made for doubtful debts, consisting of receivables for which recovery is doubtful, which primarily relate to interagency transactions; and a further $23 thousand approved for write off, following the completion of due diligence. Further due diligence relating to the transactions underlying the current provision for doubtful debts is being undertaken in 2010, prior to any further request for amounts to be written off.

25. An independent consulting actuary undertook a valuation of after-service health insurance (ASHI) benefits, as of 31 December 2009. On the basis of that study, the accrued liability estimates for UNCDF are $11 million; UNIFEM, $20 million; and UNDP, $430 million, totalling $461 million as of 31 December 2009. The total accrued liability represents a decrease of $5 million below the $466 million estimated in the previous actuarial report of 31 December 2007. For UNDP alone, the ASHI reserve is $373 million, and the unfunded liability stands at $57 million, which represents the difference between the accrued UNDP liability of $430 million and the ASHI reserve of $373 million. The UNDP ASHI funding strategy established in 2001 is aimed towards full funding of its ASHI liability within a fifteen year time frame. UNCDF and UNIFEM will fund their ASHI liabilities in future years.

26. As in prior years, the full ASHI liability is disclosed in a note to the financial statements. Upon the adoption of the international public sector accounting standards (IPSAS) in 2012, the full amount of the ASHI liability will be shown as a liability in the statement of financial position.

C. Balance of unexpended resources

27. The balance of unexpended regular resources, excluding the operational reserve, at the end of 2009 was $354 million, compared to $499 million in 2008. This represented 7 per cent of the overall balance of unexpended resources. UNDP did not draw from its operational reserve in 2009.

28. At the end of 2009, and based on total expenditure of $1.17 billion during the year, the UNDP year-end liquidity position represented approximately three and a half months of working capital, a significant decrease from the level of approximately seven months at the previous year-end. A prudent level of liquidity for UNDP regular resources would be the equivalent of expenditure for three to six months, implying a total liquidity between $262.5 million and $525 million at the 2009 expenditure level. Although the timeliness of payment by member States improved in 2009, in a number of cases there were delays in remitting contributions to UNDP. A significant amount of funds ($240 million or 24 per cent of 2009 contributions to regular resources) was received in the last quarter of 2009. This continues to impede the timely delivery of results. A request is made for a commitment from member States to pay early in the calendar year.

29. In accordance with Executive Board decision 1999/9, the formula for the calculation of the level of the UNDP regular resource operational reserve was

amended on the basis of documents DP/1999/5/Rev.1 and DP/1999/CRP.9/Rev.1. Based on the final income and expenditure data for the year 2009, the operational reserve will be adjusted upwards to a new level of $238 million, from $222 million. The additional $16 million will be transferred from the general resources of UNDP.

IV. Other resources

30. Other resources are composed of various modalities of co-financing: cost sharing, trust funds, reimbursable support services, the Junior Professional Officer (JPO) programme and miscellaneous activities, such as management service agreements. Reimbursable support services and miscellaneous activities are shown as "others" in figure 4 below.

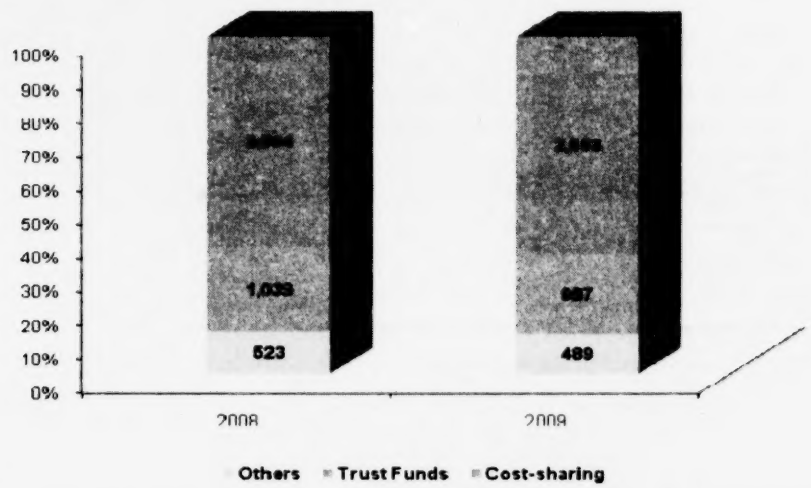
A. Income

31. Overall income for other resources decreased by $0.03 billion (1 per cent); from $4.55 billion in 2008 to $4.52 billion in 2009.

Contributions

32. Other resources contributions by funding mechanism for 2008-2009 are shown in figure 4.

Figure 4
Other resources contributions by funding mechanism, 2008-2009
(in millions of dollars)



33. In 2009, other resources contributions totalled $4.13 billion, a decrease of 1 per cent from $4.16 billion in 2008. A comparison of other resources contributions between 2008 and 2009 by funding source, excluding management service agreements, is given in table 2. Components in the other resources category include

bilateral donors, non-bilateral/multilateral sources, local resources received from programme countries, and other sources.

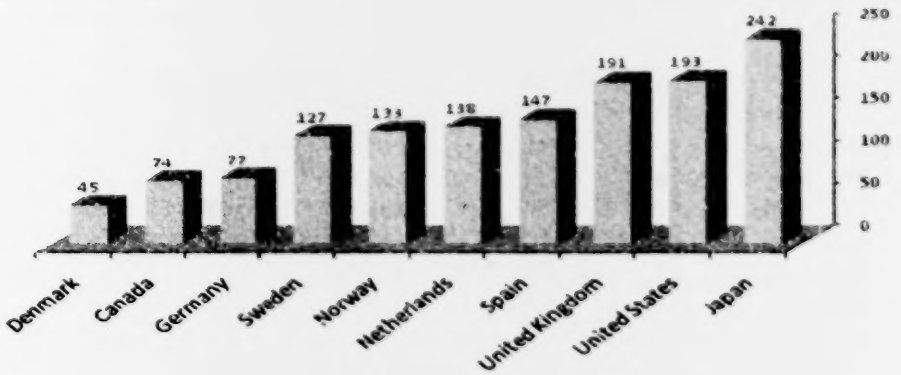
Table 2
Comparison of contributions by funding source, 2008-2009
(in billions of dollars)

	Contributions		
Funding source	*2008*	*2009*	*Per cent change*
Bilateral donor governments	1.44	1.56	8
Non-bilateral/multilateral sources	1.35	1.55	15
Local resources	0.96	0.72	(25)
Other sources	0.41	0.30	(27)
Total	**4.16**	**4.13**	**(1)**

Bilateral donors

34. Other resources contributions received from bilateral donors recorded an increase of 8 per cent, from $1.44 billion in 2008 to $1.56 billion in 2009. Figure 5 represents the top 10 bilateral donors that contributed to other resources in 2009.

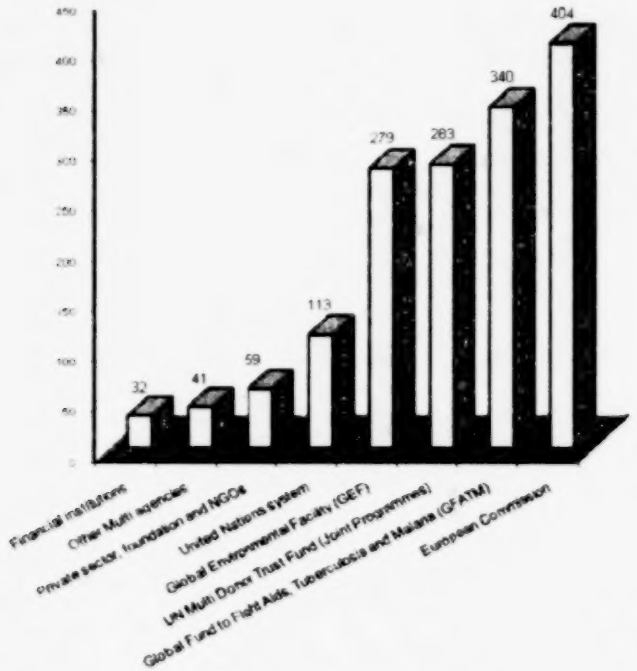
Figure 5
Other resources contributions, top 10 bilateral donors, 2009
(in millions of dollars)



Non-bilateral/multilateral partners sources

35. Other resources entrusted to UNDP from non-bilateral/multilateral partners have increased to $1.55 billion in 2009, a 15 per cent increase, compared to $1.35 billion in 2008. Figure 6 represents the breakdown of non-bilateral/multilateral partners that contributed to other donor resources in 2009.

Figure 6
Other resources contributions, non-bilateral/multilateral partners, 2009
(in millions of dollars)

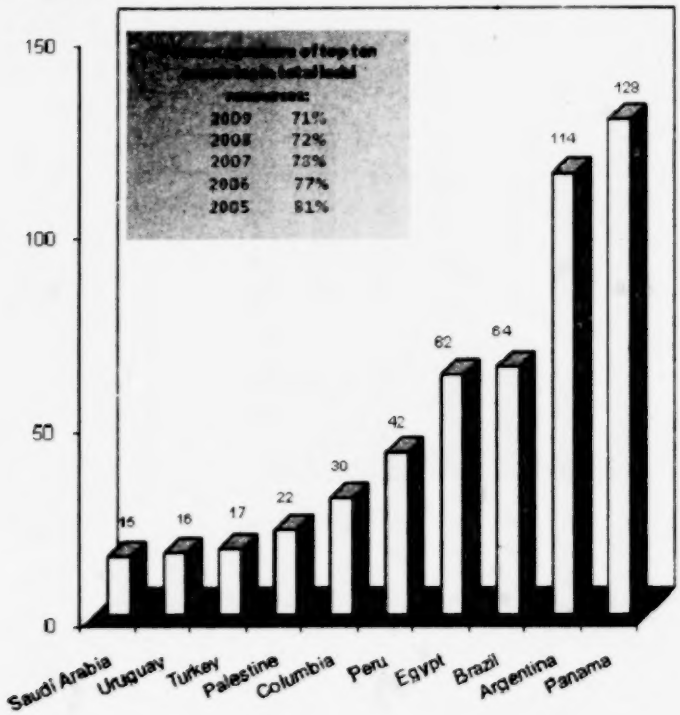


Local resources (Governments)

36. Contributions from local resources, excluding management service agreements, represented 17 per cent of total other resources contributions received in 2009. This pool of resources decreased by 25 per cent, from $0.96 billion in 2008 to $0.72 billion in 2009, exceeding the rate of portfolio realignment called for within the strategic plan. This decrease was due in part to a shift in programmatic priorities, with offices gradually moving away from providing procurement services to delivering strategic advice as envisaged in the strategic plan.

37. Of local resources contributions 71 per cent came from the Governments of 10 programme countries (see figure 7). Among the top 10 countries, Egypt, Uruguay, Saudi Arabia and Turkey increased their contributions to other resources in 2009. The percentage share of top 10 countries in total local resources continued the decreasing trend: from 78 per cent in 2007, to 72 per cent in 2008, to 71 per cent in 2009.

Figure 7
Local resources contributions (top 10 countries), 2009
(in millions of dollars)



38. In 2009, management service agreements (MSAs) contributions decreased by 20 per cent, from $407 million in 2008 to $325 million in 2009. The Government of Peru remains the top contributor to management service agreements with $229 million in 2009 (2008: $342 million). The Government of Argentina increased significantly its contributions in 2009, from $13 million to $49 million, as did Guatemala, Paraguay and Uruguay. Distribution of management services agreement income by donor and recipient country is shown in table 13 in DP/2010/35/Add.1.

Interest income

39. Interest income decreased by 38 per cent; from $149 million in 2008 to $92 million in 2009. This reduction was due to the volatile financial market conditions, and is likely to continue at the current lower level through the next biennium.

Other income

40. Other income was $297 million in 2009, compared to $248 million in 2008. Other income was largely made up of fees for support services, reimbursements for common services and other support services, field security through the United Nations Department of Safety and Security, and other funding sources. The increase in 2009 over 2008 related to increases from other United Nations organizations for

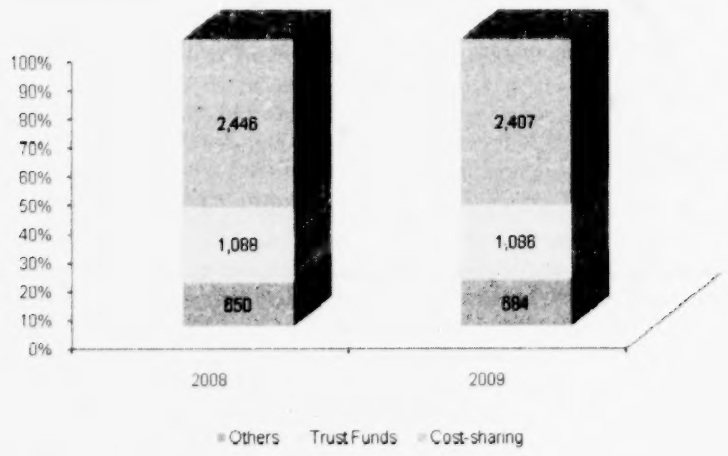
common services, a larger transfer ($73 million in 2009 compared to $69 million in 2008), from the Department of Safety and Security for the expanded field service office security programme, and increased cost recovery from support service activities.

B. Expenditure

41. Overall expenditure of other resources was $4.18 billion, a similar level as in 2008.

42. The combined total of programme expenditures, programme support costs, development advisory services, programme support to the resident coordinator system, and the biennial support budget was $4.18 billion. This combined total (exclusive of other expenditure) is provided with comparison to 2008 in figure 8.

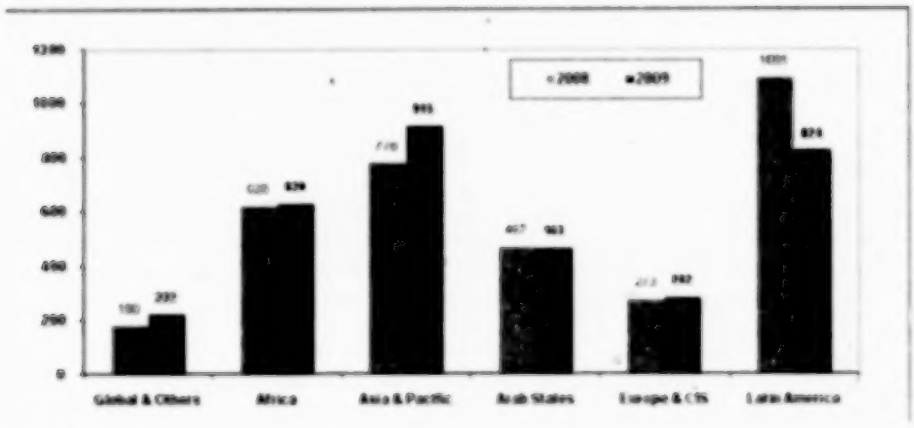
Figure 8
Other resources expenditure by funding mechanism, 2008-2009
(in millions of dollars)



Programme expenditure

43. Programme expenditure, including programme support to the resident coordinator system, and development support services decreased slightly by 1 per cent, from $3.77 billion in 2008 to $3.73 billion in 2009. Programme expenditure by region, excluding management service agreements and the Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People, is shown in figure 9 below. Programme expenditure incurred in 2009 for the Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People was $74 million compared to $51 million in 2008.

Figure 9
Other resources programme expenditure by region, 2008-2009
(in millions of dollars)



Other expenditures

44. Other expenditures increased slightly from $0.41 million in 2008 to $0.42 million in 2009.

C. Cost recovery policy

45. In line with decisions 2004/30 and 2007/18, whereby the Executive Board endorsed the recommendation that all other resources should support the priorities set out in the strategic plan and regular resources should not subsidize the support costs for programmes funded by other resources, the UNDP cost recovery policy establishes that all costs associated with the delivery of other resources-funded programmes at the country and headquarters levels are to be fully covered through specific cost recovery mechanisms. A successful application of the cost recovery policy is a measure of healthy planning capability on the part of the organization, and one geared towards attaining proper cost classification and cost attribution to the right funding source.

46. UNDP makes all efforts to recover the general management and implementation costs associated with the delivery of other resources-funded programmes and projects at the country and headquarters levels as well as to other United Nations entities to recover the cost of providing services, either through the common/shared service approach, the Universal Price List, or by charging the cost of ad-hoc services, in order that the UNDP's biennial support budget does not bear the cost of providing support services that it was never intended to carry.

47. The total cost recovery income and utilization in 2009 is shown in the table 3 below.

Table 3
Cost recovery
(in millions of dollars)

Cost recovery	*Programme and project delivery*	*Reimbursable support services*	*Total*
Income:			
General management/ implementation support services	272		272
Common services		96	96
Agencies reimbursable services		26	26
Total income	**272**	**122**	**394**
Expenditure:			
Staff/personnel costs	139	30	169
General operating expenses	67	82	149
Total expenditure	**206**	**112**	**318**

48. Included in the above cost recovery income of $394 million is the general management support income of $183 million from cost sharing and trust funds, which was not included in the total other income of other resources. In the 2010/2011 biennial support budget document (DP/2010/3), UNDP reported on the exceptions (waivers) granted on the cost recovery policy through a table of "General Management Support waivers granted since Executive Board decision 2007/18". This is shown in summary form in annex II.

D. Balance of unexpended resources

49. Although in aggregate other expenditure exceeded other income in 2009, the balance of unexpended other resources at the end of 2009 increased by 6 per cent to $4.55 billion, compared to $4.30 billion at the end of 2008. Unexpended other resources represented 88 per cent of the overall balance of unexpended resources. The balance of unexpended resources consists of $1.19 billion from trust funds ($1.30 billion in 2008), $2.48 billion ($2.23 billion in 2008) from cost sharing, and $0.86 billion (0.75 billion in 2008) from Reimbursable Support Services, with the remaining $0.02 billion from Government Cash Counterpart Contributions ($0.02 billion in 2008). At this point in time, most of unexpended resources have been programmed and will result in future years' delivery.

E. Others

United Nations Volunteers programme

50. In 2009, 7,545 volunteers, representing 158 nationalities, carried out 7,716 assignments in 128 countries. The total financial magnitude of their activities amounted to $219 million. Of this, 9 per cent was covered from contributions that are made to the UNV directly (special voluntary fund, cost sharing, trust funds and

full funding arrangements), and the rest was covered by direct charges to programmes of the United Nations and other United Nations organizations, funds and programmes, including UNDP.

Junior Professional Officer programme

51. A total of 24 Governments had valid agreements with UNDP for the provision of JPOs in 2009. As of 31 December 2009, UNDP administered 350 JPOs and 29 Special Assistants to the Resident Coordinator (SARCs), which compared to 289 JPOs and 10 SARCs as of 31 December 2008. Of the 350 JPOs, 243 worked with UNDP and affiliated funds and 23 per cent (56 JPOs/SARCs) served in New York and other headquarters locations. Furthermore, UNDP administered 136 JPOs on behalf of other United Nations agencies and partners.

52. UNDP received $57 million in contributions for the JPO programme in 2009 compared to $43 million in 2008. Total expenditure including support costs increased to $47 million in 2009 from $38 million in 2008. The resource balance available at the end of 2009 was $38 million, an increase from $28 million in 2008 and $23 million in 2007.

Reserve for field accommodation

53. In 1979, a reserve of $25 million was established to finance the reserve for field accommodation, which provides for housing for internationally recruited, UNDP-financed field personnel and, exceptionally, for office accommodation. The unexpended resource balance in 2009, from operations of housing and office premises of the reserve for field accommodation, was $0.65 million.

Direct budget support

54. With decision 2008/24, the Executive Board endorsed, in principle, a four-year pilot (commencing September 2008) that allows UNDP financial contributions to pooled funding and sector budget support, on a case-by-case basis upon the request of the recipient country, in accordance with the mandate and comparative advantage of UNDP, and in line with the guidance provided in DP/2008/36 and Corr. 1 and 2.

55. A request from the Government of Burkina Faso for UNDP participation in sector budget support was approved in 2009 for two projects in priority areas: HIV/AIDS, and human rights promotion. Each initiative falls within the core mandate of UNDP. The UNDP contribution to sector budget support in Burkina Faso amounted to $110,000, representing 0.2 per cent of the HIV/AIDS sector budget funds, and 1.5 per cent of the humanitarian rights promotion sector budget funds. This amount is funded from regular resources, and is below the cap of 10 per cent of the annual authorized spending limit of core funds in the resource planning framework established by the Executive Board.

V. United Nations reform and support to other United Nations organizations

56. In addition to its own operational activities, UNDP plays a vital role in supporting the United Nations development system. Based on the available data, the value of fund flows for multi-donor trust funds, joint programmes and support to

other United Nations organizations totalled $1.78 billion in 2009, compared $1.5 billion in 2008.

A. UNDP administrative agent function

57. UNDP supports joint programming activities in many ways, through its role administrative agent of joint programmes and multi-donor trust funds, and throu its programme implementation role as a participating United Nations organization summary is shown in table 4. The total value of contributions received by UNDP behalf of the United Nations system for joint programmes and multi donor tr funds was $1.25 billion in 2009 (2008: $0.96 billion). Of the $1.25 billion, the to value of funds transferred by the MDTF in its role as the administrative agent to participating organizations, was $758 million in 2009. The $758 million inclu funds transferred to UNDP for UNDP programmes of $283 million ($187 million 2008).

Table 4
Transfers to and expenditures by UNDP acting as an administrative agent and as a participating United Nations organization, as a per cent of MDTF financial volume

(in millions of dollars)

	Multi-donor trust funds	*Joint programmes*	*Total*	*UNDP*	*UNDP per cent of t*
Transfers	736	22	758	283	
Expenditures	701	19	720	230	

B. Support to United Nations organizations

58. UNDP country offices provide operational support to other United Nati organizations. The funds for those services are recorded in agency services clear accounts. In 2009, the value of fund flows towards support to other United Nati organizations, consisting of agency services clearing accounts was $528 million drop of 1.5 per cent when compared to 2008 ($536 million).

C. Programme support to the resident coordinator system

59. Overall expenditure for the programme support to the resident coordina system in 2009 was $45 million, compared to $41 million in 2008.

D. United Nations-mandated security costs

60. In decision 2008/1, the Executive Board approved the net amount $51 million as a separate requirement from regular resources to cover secur measures mandated by the United Nations. The Administrator was also granted exceptional authority, during 2008-2009, to access up to an additional 20 per c

($10 million) of the $51 million proposed net regular resources earmarked for security measures mandated by the United Nations.

61. In accordance with decision 2008/1, UNDP appropriated $51 million from regular resources and earmarked $20 million from other resources for the biennium 2008-2009. In 2009, UNDP spent $39 million (2008: $26 million), including $10 million (2008: $10 million) in other resources. Of that amount, $21 million (2008: $11 million, net of a $5 million credit resulting from 2006-2007 overbilling by the UN Department of Safety and Security) was spent on the United Nations Field Security Coordination programme; and $18 million (2008: $15 million) on country office assessments of and investments in compliance with the minimum operating security standards, including at headquarters.

VI. International public sector accounting standards

62. IPSAS represents a significant enhancement to UNDP accountability measures. UNDP will continue to enhance accountability through the adoption of IPSAS, the revision of its internal control framework, the accountability framework, and the results-based management budget paradigm. The rescheduling of IPSAS adoption to 2012 has provided UNDP management with the opportunity to implement IPSAS in a more robust fashion than would otherwise have been possible.

63. In decision 2008/1, the Executive Board approved $9 million from regular resources for the 2008-2009 biennium to cover the costs of introducing the IPSAS by the end of 2009. UNDP spent $2.7 million in 2008 and $2.8 million in 2009 on the required preparations to adopt IPSAS.

64. In addition, the Executive Board in its decision 2010/1 approved a total of $13 million for IPSAS-related activities during 2010/2011: $9.5 million from regular resources, inclusive of the carryover of $3.4 million in unspent 2008-2009 regular resources, and $3.5 million in other resources (DP/2010/3, para. 94). Out of this $13 million, $11 million will be used for one-off project costs, such as configuration and customization of institutional systems and reports, development and delivery of a global training programme, formulation and application of IPSAS policies. The remaining $2 million will be used to fund new positions, for a period of six months, required to undertake the additional workload that will result from the adoption of IPSAS. These positions will be required on an ongoing basis.

VII. Funds administered by UNDP

65. Table 5 (a) in the addendum to the present report (DP/2010/35/Add.1) provides detailed data for the two funds administered by UNDP.

A. United Nations Capital Development Fund

66. In 2009, UNCDF operated in 40 of the 49 least developed countries, with a particular focus on post-conflict countries. Total contributions in 2009 amounted to $35 million, reflecting a slight increase in the volume of regular resources, and a decline in other resources (which had been anticipated). The overall resource

outlook remains positive, especially in terms of volume and diversification of other resources.

67. Total programme expenditure increased to $40 million in 2009, compared to $31 million in 2008. Other resources expenditures increased to $19 million in 2009 compared to $14 million in 2008 and accounted for 48 per cent of total programme resources. A total of 100 per cent of programme expenditures were joint programmes with UNDP. UNCDF also disbursed $658 thousand in loans (together with $20 million in grants, already reflected in expenditure) to microfinance institutions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Senegal and Timor-Leste. The total operational reserve for both UNCDF core and non-core was $25 million. Accordingly, UNCDF was able to deliver its planned development, management and financial results while sustaining its liquidity and financial soundness.

68. A total of $40 million of programme expenditure does not include $1 million allocated to UNCDF by UNDP in accordance with Executive Board decision 2007/34. This amount was fully expended by UNCDF but is being recorded and reported separately by UNDP. In addition, there was $10 million in the UNDP biennial support budget for UNCDF management expenditure.

B. United Nations Development Fund for Women

69. UNIFEM provides financial and technical assistance to innovative programmes and strategies to foster women's empowerment and gender equality. Placing the advancement of women's human rights at the centre of all its efforts, UNIFEM focuses its activities on four strategic areas: (a) reducing feminized poverty; (b) ending violence against women; (c) reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS among women and girls; and (d) achieving gender equality in democratic governance in times of peace as well as war.

70. Total contributions for UNIFEM decreased by $39 million or 19 per cent to $165 million in the year 2009, from $204 million in 2008. Voluntary contributions increased by $11 million or 21 per cent, cost-sharing by $9 million or 14 per cent, while sub-trust funds decreased by $59 million or 67 per cent. The decrease in the sub-trust funds is attributed to the Trust Fund for Gender Equality, which was established in 2008 and received major initial funding.

71. Programme expenditure increased by $19 million, or 18 per cent, to $123 million in 2009 from $104 million in 2008. Regular resources expenditure increased to $49 million in 2009 from $42 million in 2008, an increase of $7 million or 16 per cent. Cost-sharing expenditure increased by $4 million or 10 per cent to reach $53 million in 2009, from $49 million in 2008. Sub-trust fund expenditure increased by $8 million or 55 per cent to reach $21 million in 2009 from $13 million in 2008.

72. Unexpended resources at 31 December 2009 were $228 million, an increase of $35 million from $193 million on 31 December 2008. These resources at December 2009 are supported by approved project budgets amounting to $184 million. The level of the Operational Reserve was reviewed in accordance with Executive Board decision 97/4 of January 1997, and the reserve was increased to $20 million as at 31 December 2009 up from $15 million at 31 December 2008.

Annex I

UNDP overview

A. Statement of income and expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2009, with comparative figures for 2008

(in thousands of dollars)

	Regular resources			*Other resources*			*Funds*			*Total*[a]		
	2009	*2008*	*+/-*	*2009*	*2008*	*+/-*	*2009*	*2008*	*+/-*	*2009*	*2008*	*+/-*
Income												
Contributions	1 013 599	1 097 107	-8%	4 129 137	4 155 735	-1%	199 738	248 434	-20%	5 342 474	5 501 276	-3%
Less: transfer to biennial support budget	(8 671)	(9 537)	9%	—	—		—	—	—	(8 671)	(9 537)	9%
Contributions — net	1 004 928	1 087 570	-8%	4 129 137	4 155 735	-1%	199 738	248 434	-20%	5 333 803	5 491 739	-3%
Interest income	10 173	24 928	-59%	92 306	149 109	-38%	2 127	5 395	-61%	104 606	179 432	-42%
Other income — net	38 480	96 959	-60%	297 389	248 270	20%	16 678	12 705	31%	352 547	357 934	-2%
Total income	**1 053 581**	**1 209 457**	**-13%**	**4 518 832**	**4 553 114**	**-1%**	**218 543**	**266 534**	**-18%**	**5 790 956**	**6 029 105**	**-4%**
Expenditure												
Programme	605 722	590 437	3%	3 692 709	3 734 238	-1%	163 479	135 463	21%	4 461 910	4 460 138	—
Programme support costs	(1)	1	—	13 960	13 274	5%	—	—	—	13 959	13 275	5%
Programme support to Resident Coordinator	16 797	15 322	10%	28 640	25 632	12%	—	—	—	45 437	40 954	11%
Development support services	6 767	6 307	7%	6 210	6 005	3%	—	—	—	12 977	12 312	5%
UNDP economist programme	6 049	5 118	18%	—	—		—	—	—	6 049	5 118	18%
Biennial support budget — net	391 551	345 689	13%	435 302	404 437	8%	19 288	15 851	22%	846 141	765 977	10%
Other expenditure	139 689	89 706	56%	423	408	4%	221	2	—	140 333	90 116	56%
Total expenditure	**1 166 574**	**1 052 580**	**11%**	**4 177 244**	**4 183 994**	—	**182 988**	**151 316**	**21%**	**5 526 806**	**5 387 890**	**3%**
Excess (shortfall) of income over expenditure	**(112 993)**	**156 877**	—	**341 588**	**369 120**	**-7%**	**35 555**	**115 218**	**-69%**	**264 150**	**641 215**	**-59%**
Savings on obligations of prior biennium	15 682	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 682	53	—
Transfer (to)/from reserves	(14 000)	(16 000)	13%	(5 000)	(7 000)	29%	(6 910)	(600)	—	(25 910)	(23 600)	-10%

	Regular resources			Other resources			Funds			Total[a]		
	2009	2008	+/-	2009	2008	+/-	2009	2008	+/-	2009	2008	+/-
Refunds to donors and transfers (to)/from other funds	(32 879)	(19 337)	-70%	(85 878)	(69 263)	-24%	(2 098)	(1 485)	-41%	(120 855)	(90 085)	-34%
Adjustments to reserves and fund balances							1 982	—	—	1 982	—	—
Fund balances, 1 January	498 602	377 009	32%	4 299 296	4 006 439	7%	252 161	139 028	81%	5 050 059	4 522 476	12%
Fund balances, 31 December	**354 412**	**498 602**	**-29%**	**4 550 006**	**4 299 296**	**6%**	**280 690**	**252 161**	**11%**	**5 185 108**	**5 050 059**	**3%**

Source: Table 1(a), DP/2009/28/Add.1.

[a] Includes General Management Support service cost.

B. Assets, liabilities and reserves, and fund balances as at 31 December 2009, with comparative figures for 2008

(in thousands of dollars)

	Regular resources			Other resources			Funds			Total[a]		
	2009	2008	+/-	2009	2008	+/-	2009	2008	+/-	2009	2008	+/-
Assets												
Cash	25 929	36 743	-29%	34	180	-81%	6 404	7 194	-11%	32 367	44 117	-27%
Cash and Investments — Funds held in trust	1 324 804	814 079	63%							1 324 804	814 079	63%
Government letters of credit				108 460	89 434	21%				108 460	89 434	21%
Investments held for:												
Operational reserve	222 000	208 000	7%							222 000	208 000	7%
Reserve for After Service Health Insurance	373 276	320 191	17%							373 276	320 191	17%
Regular resources	602 527	1 306 331	-54%	492 446	399 637	23%	343 405	294 450	17%	1 438 378	2 000 418	-28%
Other Resources	4 266 293	4 241 277	1%							4 266 293	4 241 277	1%
Medical Insurance Plan	45 073	39 818	13%							45 073	39 818	13%
Subtotal investments	**5 509 169**	**6 115 617**	**-10%**	**492 446**	**399 637**	**23%**	**343 405**	**294 450**	**17%**	**6 345 020**	**6 809 704**	**-7%**
Total cash, letters of credit and investments	**6 859 902**	**6 966 439**	**-2%**	**600 940**	**489 251**	**23%**	**349 809**	**301 644**	**16%**	**7 810 651**	**7 757 334**	**1%**

	Regular resources			*Other resources*			*Funds*			*Total*[a]		
	2009	*2008*	*+/-*	*2009*	*2008*	*+/-*	*2009*	*2008*	*+/-*	*2009*	*2008*	*+/-*
Advances from Governments and executing agencies	22 269	30 339	-27%	125 452	140 068	-10%	668	550	21%	148 389	170 957	-13%
Accounts receivable and deferred charges	29 017	29 606	-2%	24 167	40 027	-40%	1 286	3 874	-67%	54 470	73 507	-26%
Funds due from Core resources				4 378 995	4 288 429	2%	4 810	12 482	-61%	4 383 805	4 300 911	2%
Funds due from Other resources	118 644	61 450	93%							118 644	61 450	93%
Funds due from UNFPA and UN Current account		248 572									248 572	
Accrued interest	34 360	45 204	-24%	21 742	32 097	-32%	2 394	1 230	95%	58 496	78 531	-26%
Loans							5 168	2 695	92%	5 168	2 695	92%
Special capitalized assets	1 570	1 570	—							1 570	1 570	—
Reserve for Field Accommodation activities				34 844	35 039	-1%				34 844	35 039	-1%
Total assets	**7 065 762**	**7 383 180**	**-4%**	**5 186 140**	**5 024 911**	**3%**	**364 135**	**322 475**	**13%**	**12 616 037**	**12 730 566**	**-1%**
Liabilities												
Advances to Governments and executing agencies	2 267	529	—	16 087	22 101	-27%	850	849	—	19 204	23 479	-18%
Unliquidated obligations	53 313	58 385	-9%	239 539	365 329	-34%	6 734	9 617	-30%	299 586	433 331	-31%
Accounts payable	127 217	129 385	-2%	135 242	145 412	-7%	5 634	6 278	-10%	268 093	281 075	-5%
Funds due to Other resources & Funds	4 383 806	4 300 914	2%							4 383 806	4 300 914	2%
Funds due to Core resources by Other resources & Funds				93 187	45 182	—	25 457	16 270	56%	118 644	61 452	93%
Funds due to UNOPS, UNFPA and UN Current Account	163 502	345 818	-53%							163 502	345 818	-53%
Deferred liability — Funds held in trust	1 383 254	1 517 021	-9%							1 383 254	1 517 021	-9%
Deferred Liability — After Service Health Insurance	373 276	320 191	17%							373 276	320 191	17%

	Regular resources			*Other resources*			*Funds*			*Total*[a]		
	2009	*2008*	*+/-*	*2009*	*2008*	*+/-*	*2009*	*2008*	*+/-*	*2009*	*2008*	*+/-*
Other Liabilities	1 145	2 765	-59%	16 079	16 591	-3%	561	—	—	17 785	19 356	-8%
Total liabilities	**6 487 780**	**6 675 008**	**-3%**	**500 134**	**594 615**	**-16%**	**39 236**	**33 014**	**19%**	**7 027 150**	**7 302 637**	**-4%**
Reserves and fund balances												
Operational reserve	222 000	208 000	7%	108 000	103 000	5%	44 209	37 300	19%	374 209	348 300	7%
Endowment fund				3 000	3 000					3 000	3 000	—
Reserve for field accommodation authorized level				25 000	25 000					25 000	25 000	—
Special capital resources	1 570	1 570								1 570	1 570	—
Balance of unexpended resources	**354 412**	**498 602**	**-29%**	**4 550 006**	**4 299 296**	**6%**	**280 690**	**252 161**	**11%**	**5 185 108**	**5 050 059**	**3%**
Balance of unexpended resources and special capital resources	**355 982**	**500 172**	**-29%**	**4 550 006**	**4 299 296**	**6%**	**280 690**	**252 161**	**11%**	**5 186 678**	**5 051 629**	**3%**
Total liabilities, reserves and balance of unexpended resources	**7 065 762**	**7 383 180**	**-4%**	**5 186 140**	**5 024 911**	**3%**	**364 135**	**322 475**	**13%**	**12 616 037**	**12 730 566**	**-1%**

Annex II

General management support waivers granted since Executive Board decision 2007/18

No.	*Date*	*Project/Programme*	*General management support waiver rate*
1	Nov-07	Construction of United Nations House in Viet Nam	4 per cent
2	Dec-07	Contribution to legacy Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific trust fund	4 per cent
3	Dec-07	Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (Phase IV)	3 per cent
4	Feb-08	Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre (Phase III, multi-donor-funded project)	5 per cent
5	Jun-08	Project funding for Somalia support secretariat	5 per cent
6	Aug-08	Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (Phase V)	5 per cent
7	Sep-08	Sierra Leone Peacebuilding Fund project	5 per cent
8	Nov-08	Support to emergency preparedness in Southern Sudan project	4 per cent
9	Feb-09	Contribution to legacy Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific trust fund (Indonesia)	4 per cent
10	Apr-09	UNDP Somalia joint programme on local governance	2 per cent (on a portion of total contribution)

Annex III

Definitions

Assets: (a) cash and investments — the main liquid assets of UNDP; (b) *other assets, net of liabilities* — supplement investments to/from the balance of unexpended resources, including advances to executing agents and to other United Nations organizations.

Base structure: Minimum capacity that the organization needs in order to be able to deliver on its core mandate; represents part of the fixed costs of the organization. The base structure of the organization is always funded from *regular resources* and was introduced in document DP/2003/28.

Biennial budget:

(i) Biennial budget: expenditure incurred by organizational units (country offices and headquarters) for the following functions: executive direction and leadership; representation and advancement of the core mandate; corporate policy and strategy development, planning and guidance; programme guidance, management and oversight; procurement and supply management; crisis prevention, recovery and emergency management; external relations and partnerships; internal/external communications with media and public relations; resources mobilization; financial, information and communications technology, human resources and general administrative management; internal audit and investigations; corporate evaluation; and staff security;

(ii) Support to operational activities of the United Nations: this comprises two elements which are basically applicable to the regular resources activities, namely country offices support and the United Nations Development Operations Coordination Office;

(iii) Support to other programmes and funds: this comprises support for the United Nations Volunteers programme and for UNCDF headquarters.

Biennial support budget: the budget of an organization covering programme support and management and administration of the organization.

Bilateral donors: other resources received from 22 members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation for Development.

Contributions: resources entrusted to UNDP by States Members of the United Nations and other entities. Contributions are used to cover UNDP programme activities as well as programme support, management and administration, and support to operational activities of the United Nations, including costs associated with the administration of contributions received for special purposes. Non-core contributions include bilateral contributions from donors and resources entrusted to UNDP from multilateral partners.

Funds administered by UNDP: funds established by the General Assembly and administered by UNDP.

Government contributions to local office cost (GLOC): contributions in the form of cash, or by provision in kind of specific goods, services and facilities that the host Government makes towards the expenses of maintaining the UNDP country office.

International public sector accounting standards (IPSAS): high-quality, independently developed accounting standards considered as the best accounting practice by public sector organizations. IPSAS was developed for not-for-profit public sector organizations and are the only international accounting standards applicable to public sector and other not-for-profit organizations. The standards require accounting on a "full-accruals" basis, which is considered best accounting practice by international organizations for the public as well as the private sector. IPSAS includes detailed requirements and guidance.

Joint programmes: the collective effort through which United Nations organizations and national partners work together to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate the activities aimed at effectively and efficiently achieving the Millennium Development Goals and other international commitments arising from United Nations conferences, summits, conventions and human rights instruments.

Local resources: other resources received from programme countries.

Management Service Agreements (MSAs): UNDP signs a Management Service Agreement (MSA) with a donor to receive contributions to deliver management and other support services to recipient governments under a specific programme or project.

Net contributions: these are calculated after the application of the accounting linkage adjustment to the biennial support budget (a transfer of contributions to cover shortfalls in government local office contributions and reimbursement of tax charges).

Non-bilateral/multilateral sources: other resources received from all multilateral organizations, such as regional development banks, international financial institutions, United Nations organizations and the private sector.

Non-programme expenditure: total expenditures are composed of programme and non-programme expenditures. Non-programme expenditures are the balance of programme expenditures, and are composed of biennial support budget, programme support costs and other expenditures which are of miscellaneous nature.

Other expenditures: other expenditures are expenditures funded by "other resources". Under this category fall cost sharing and trust funds established by the Administrator. For presentation purposes, bilateral donors, non-bilateral/multilateral sources, local resources, joint programmes and support to other United Nations organizations, the United Nations Volunteers programme, management services agreements, the Junior Professional Officer programme and the reserve for field accommodation are included in this category.

Other income: miscellaneous income and exchange gains and refunds from completed projects.

Other resources: the resources of UNDP, other than regular resources, that are received for a specific programme purpose, consistent with the policies, aims and activities of UNDP and for the provision of management and other support services to third parties. Under this category fall cost sharing and trust funds established by the Administrator. For presentation purposes, bilateral donors, non-bilateral/ multilateral sources, local resources, joint programmes and support to other United Nations organizations, the United Nations Volunteers programme, management

services agreements, the Junior Professional Officer programme and the reserve for field accommodation are included in this category.

Overall UNDP contributions: contributions to UNDP, UNCDF, UNIFEM and other funds.

Overall UNDP expenditure: expenditure comprising programme expenditure, programme support costs, programme support to resident coordinator and other expenditure — development support services, UNDP economist programme, biennial support budget (net) and general operating expenses.

Programme expenditure: expenditure relating to delivery of programme and project activities, incurred by UNDP and all implementing agencies involved.

Regular resources: the resources of UNDP that are co-mingled and untied. They include pledges of voluntary contributions, contributions from governmental, intergovernmental or non-governmental sources and related interest earnings and miscellaneous income.

Total income: sum of contributions (net of transfer to biennial support budget), interest income and other income (net).

Unliquidated obligations and other payables: expenditures that have been incurred but have yet to be disbursed.